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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Senior Sanitary Inspector

1953

BILLINGHAM UDC MOH Report 1953

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15 APR 1955
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HARRISON, PRINTER, STOCKTON.

Health Department,
Council Offices,
Haverton Hill,
Billingham.
August, 1954.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year, 1953.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my 12th Annual Report on the health of the area, that is for the year, 1953.

The general health of the people of Billingham has been good during 1953. There has been no serious epidemic or extensive illness. Sporadic cases of influenza have occurred but the expected winter epidemic did not develop, although there was a small epidemic of influenza in the early months of the year and several waves of infection with the common cold. Measles cases were relatively few and altogether there were only 260 cases of infectious disease notified in 1953 compared with 600 in 1952. There were only 55 cases each of scarlet fever and whooping cough notified. The cases of scarlet fever were mostly mild and 20 of these were able to be treated in their own homes. There was only one case of poliomyelitis.

The standard of nutrition, health and development of the babies and children seems to be steadily improving and observations about lovely babies and fine children are frequent. There is still, however, a small section of the community where mothercraft is not up to average, as is shown by poor attentance at ante-natel and child welfare clinics and by a high infantile mortality rate.

It is unfortunate that the repute of the good mothers is lowered by those few who lack the ability to rear children with success by themselves and who do not seek the assistance of the various health services which are all freely available and freely given to aid parents in their efforts to bring up fine healthy families.

On the whole the interest of parents and the standard of child care is high. Immunisation against diphtheria has continued without any slackening of effort since 1942, and the number of children immunised has remained at a very high level and interest in protection against whooping cough and against tuberculosis by B.C.G. has been aroused, although, as yet, there is no County scheme available for this area.

The deaths from tuberculosis have fallen remarkably, chiefly due to the new drugs now so readily available and so effective against the bacillus. Unfortunately, the number of new cases occurring each year has not fallen. This indicates the urgent need for early diagnosis of cases who may be spreading their infection all unsuspectingly, also for early treatment not only to cure but to render all sufferers non-infectious; and for immunisation of susceptible persons, both in the adolescent age group and in close contacts of cases. These groups carry the highest risk of infection.

Health education is one of the most important functions of a local authority health department, but although there are many avenues of approach to education the road to health must be trodden by each one of us on our own two feet. In fact it is much easier to teach people how they should eat, sleep, and live to achieve maximum health than to induce them to change their ways and abandon habits which are not helpful and may be positively harmful, as for example, cigarette smoking, bad habits of diet and lack of cleanliness, chiefly of hands.

The usual and various methods of health education are employed, including talks and films, demonstrations, posters and individual persuasion by the sanitary inspectors, health visitors and canvasser in the home. The routine ante-natal and welfare clinics all contribute and a film unit is provided by Durham County Council.

Teachers in the schools, doctors, nurses and midwives all play a very useful and important part as indeed they always have done. We are all helped too by the Press and by broadcast talks and feature programmes. Indeed, we could all improve our health considerably if we did but heed the advice so freely given and act accordingly. It is easier for us to know what we should do than to do it.

There is still room for improvement in the cleanliness of food handling both in shops and in the home, and there are still far too many diseases which are spread by the hands which are not washed often enough. (Including infective hepatitis, poliomyelitis and dysentery.)

The birth rate is high at 21.3 per 1,000 population and the death rate 8 per 1,000 is relatively good. Nearly all deaths were in people over 55 years of age as shown in the following table:—

Under 1 year	19
1 to 5 years	1
6 to 15 ,, ...	—
16 to 25 ,, ...	5
26 to 35 ,, ...	6
36 to 45 ,, ...	11
46 to 55 ,, ...	21
56 to 65 ,, ...	37
Over 65 ,, ...	97
	197

Attendances at clinics were on the whole very good as in the previous year.

Abatement of smoke nuisance continues to be one of our major health problems, but I am pleased to report that 467 fireplaces for burning smokeless fuels have been fitted in new Council houses during 1953. It would be better still if there were no raw coal used in the area and the whole or a part at least declared a smokeless zone.

Attendances at the Clinics were:—

Billingham: 4,164, a decrease of 380, mainly caused by a fall of 508 in children aged 1 to 3 years.

Haverton Hill: 1,776, a decrease of 166, again mainly through the fall of 128 children aged 3 to 5 years and 241 in children aged 1 to 3 years.

During the year 522 babies were born and 344 mothers attended the ante-natal clinics, while 456 babies were brought to the infant welfare centres. In addition 403 children aged 1 to 5 years attended.

The number on the register at all clinics was 1,504, made up as follows:—

Billingham Ante-Natal Clinic	248
Haverton Hill Ante-Natal Clinic	96
Billingham Infant Welfare Clinic	287
Haverton Hill Infant Welfare Clinic	169
Billingham Child Welfare (children 1/5 years) ...	252
Haverton Hill Child Welfare (children 1/5 years)...	151
Birth Control Clinic	38
Post Natal Clinic	68
Ultra Violet Ray Clinic	195
	1,504

At the Birth Control and Post Natal clinics there were 136 attendances, a decrease of 47 on last year. Most North Riding cases now attend the Family Planning Association centre at Thornaby, which was opened two years' ago.

Ultra Violet Ray clinic attendances decreased from 3,626 in 1952 to 3,303 in 1953, a fall of 323.

The following table shows the number of births, number attending the ante-natal and child welfare clinics, also the percentage attending the ante-natal and infant clinics for the year 1945 to 1954 inclusive:—

Year	Births	Attending ante-natal clinic	Percentage	Attending infant clinic	Percentage	1-5 years attending clinic
1945	434	299	69	239	55	507
1946	515	422	82	287	56	548
1947	538	409	76	315	58	504
1948	496	348	70	262	53	531
1949	489	340	69	266	54	562
1950	496	298	60	251	51	541
1951	482	332	69	287	59	537
1952	471	317	67	273	58	592
1953	522	344	66	456	87	403

Vitamin supplements in the form of orange juice, cod liver oil concentrate and vitamin A & D capsules were distributed from the Food Office and voluntary centres at Billingham and Haverton Hill as in previous years, Most of the voluntary centres are staffed through the kindness of the W.V.S. and by the voluntary committee of the child welfare centre.

The quantities distributed during the year were:—

Orange Juice ...	...	18,691 bottles.
Cod Liver Oil ...	...	4,903 bottles.
A & D Capsules	...	980 packets.

This represents a very low percentage of the total number of expectant mothers and of children who could make use of these food supplements.

A total of 2,746 persons (344 ante-natal mothers, 522 babies under 1 year and 1,880 children aged 1 to 5 years) had 18,691 bottles of orange juice, approximately a 25% take up. Cod liver oil shows only a 20% take up, but taken in conjunction with A & D capsules is 23%.

I give below a table giving the number of bottles of orange juice, cod liver oil and A & D capsules issued, also the percentage take up for the years 1945/1953 inclusive:—

Year	Orange juice issued	Take up percentage	Cod liver oil issued	Take up percentage	A & D capsules issued	Take up percentage C.L.O. & A & D
1945	26974	44	2862	14	475	16
1946	20955	31	3442	16	832	19
1947	18299	26	5452	24	1192	29
1948	16527	27	5180	25	1134	28
1949	15070	21	5038	22	1305	28
1950	15174	21	5174	21	1079	26
1951	15824	21	5447	22	982	26
1952	18622	26	5563	24	946	29
1953	18691	26	4903	20	980	25

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for the co-operation and support and the members of the staff of the Health Department for their continued valuable assistance during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

L. R. BENHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

Staff:—

Medical Officer of Health:
Lalage R. Benham, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector:
A. H. Rushworth, C.R.S.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:
R. Love, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerks:
G. W. Nickolls, R. Ingram, D. M. Crossland and D. Hunter.

Population

The resident population of the Urban District at mid-year was estimated by the Registrar General at 24,400, and my figures have been calculated on this basis.

Births

The number of live births during the year was 522, comprising 262 males and 260 females. This gives a birth rate of 21.3 per 1,000 of the population.

There were 19 still births during the year, 11 males and 8 females. This gives a still birth rate of 35 per 1,000 total births.

Deaths

The total number of deaths registered was 197 this being 20 more than in 1952. There were 115 male and 82 female deaths which gives a death rate of 8 per 1,000 and of this the largest incidence was from:—

Disease	Male	Female	Total
Coronary Disease — Angina ...	25	10	35
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	13	10	23
Heart Diseases	16	13	29
Malignant Neoplasm — Various Sites	20	14	34
Pneumonia	6	5	11

Infant Deaths under One Year

There were 19 deaths in children under one year of age (11 males and 8 females). The infantile death rate is 36.4 per 1,000 live births.

Infant Deaths under Four Weeks

Thirteen children (9 males and 4 females) died under 4 weeks of age.

Comparison of Infantile Death Rates.

Billingham — 36.4 England & Wales — 26.8

The infantile death rate for Billingham is 6.1 lower than last year and 9.6 higher than the rate for England and Wales.

Infant deaths under one day, one week, one month and one year are shown in the following table:—

Disease	1 day or under	under one week	under one month	under one year	Total
Prematurity	3	3	—	—	6
Bronchitis & Pneumonia	—	1	1	4	6
Cardiac Failure	—	1	1	—	2
Spina Bifida	1	—	—	—	1
Peripheral Circ. Failure	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebral Birth Injury	1	—	—	—	1
Infantile Convulsions	—	—	—	1	1
Multiple Cerebral Hæmorrhage	—	1	—	—	1
Total :	5	6	2	6	19

The following table shows the 19 infantile deaths in the various wards:—

Infant Deaths in Wards	Deaths	Births	I.M. Rate
St. Cuthberts	6	177	34
Haverton Hill North	5	126	39
Chiltons	4	84	47
Wolviston	4	79	50
Haverton Hill South	—	27	—
Port Clarence	—	29	—
Cowpen Bewley	--	—	—
Total:	19	522	36.4

Notifiable Diseases

Notifications of Infectious Diseases during the year numbered 262, a decrease of 345 on last year's figure.

Separate figures are given in the following table, which also includes 1952 returns for comparison:—

Corrected figures are also given —

Disease	Notified 1953	Notified 1952	Corrected 1953	Corrected 1952
Diphtheria	—	5	—	—
Scarlet Fever	56	60	55	58
Whooping Cough	55	102	55	102
Pneumonia	29	40	28	40
Measles	105	362	105	362
Poliomyelitis	1	3	1	2
Erysipelas	8	3	8	3
Chicken Pox	—	32	—	32
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	1	—
Food Poisoning	2	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	—	2	—
Meningococcal Infection	3	—	3	—
Total :	262	607	258	599

There were no notifications of diphtheria during the year. Scarlet Fever notifications were four less than in 1952 and one child was diagnosed as other than scarlet fever, leaving 55 who had the disease, 27 males and 28 females, all under 15 years of age. Twenty of these cases were treated at home.

One case of poliomyelitis was notified, a woman aged 30 years, who was confirmed poliomyelitis, paralytic type.

Food poisoning was responsible for 2 notifications, a woman aged 36 years and her child aged 1 year. Both were finally diagnosed as Sonne Dysentery.

There were 257 fewer measles notifications and 47 less whooping cough.

Notification Rate per 1,000

Disease	1953	1952
Diphtheria	—	.2
Scarlet Fever	2.3	2.4
Whooping Cough	2.2	4.2
Measles	4.3	14.9
Pneumonia	1.2	1.6

Vital Statistics

The following are extracts from the vital statistics supplied by the Registrar General:—

Births	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**	
Legitimate	256	249	505	
Illegitimate	6	11	17	
	262	260	522	=Birth rate of 21.3 per 1,000 population.

Still Births				
Legitimate	9	9	18	
Illegitimate	—	1	1	
	9	10	19	=Rate of 35 per 1,000 total births.
Deaths	115	82	197	=Death rate of 8 per 1,000 population.

Infantile Deaths			
Legitimate	10	7	17
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	11	8	19

Women Dying in Consequence of Child Birth

From Sepsis	Nil
From other causes	Nil

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Coronary Disease, Angina	25	10	35
Other Heart Diseases	12	11	23
Hypertension with Heart Disease	4	2	6
Other Circulatory Diseases	4	8	12
Pneumonia	6	5	11
Bronchitis	4	3	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	1	3
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	1	—	1
,, Other	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	7	2	9
,, ,, Lung, Bronchus	5	—	5
,, ,, Breast	—	4	4
,, ,, Uterus	—	2	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	8	6	14
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	—	1
Diabetes	—	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	13	10	23
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	1	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	1	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	3	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2
Congenital Malformation	1	2	3
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	12	6	18
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	—	1
All other Accidents	4	2	6
Suicide	—	2	2
	115	82	197

Tuberculosis

The following table shows the number of notifications, pulmonary and non-pulmonary, and the number of deaths registered in the different age groups:—

Age Group	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
5-14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-34	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-44	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-54	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55-64	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total :	6	13	1	—	1	—	1	—

This shows a total of 20 notifications during the year as against 15 in 1952. Deaths total 2 the same figure as last year.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis — New Cases

Age Period	1953	1952
1-4	—	—
5-14	1	1
15-24	7	1
25-34	6	6
35-44	2	2
45-54	1	1
55-64	1	3
65-	1	—
Total :	19	14

The table given below shows the number of deaths from, and new cases of of tuberculosis.

Although the improvement in saving of life, due chiefly to the new antibiotic drugs, has been dramatic (1 death in 1953 compared with 10 in 1944) the number of notifications remain the same. There has been no improvement in prevention of spread of T.B. infections over the last 10 years.

B.C.G. vaccination of contacts cannot be expected to show results yet, but continued investigations into the reasons for these disappointing figures are necessary.

Housing conditions, nutrition and general living conditions have improved greatly since the war, and an improvement in tuberculosis might well have been expected.

Year	New Cases	Deaths
1944	20	10
1945	15	14
1946	20	12
1947	25	10
1948	16	13
1949	21	3
1950	14	6
1951	17	5
1952	14	2
1953	19	1

Food Poisoning and Diseases Spread by Food

There were two notifications of food poisoning during the year, a mother aged 36 years and her 16 months' old son. Both were admitted to hospital and were diagnosed as Sonne dysentery.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Immunisation was continued energetically during the year with the exception of June to August. During these months only a reduced number of injections were given.

The following figures give the number of children immunised in the age groups 0 to 4 and 5 to 15 at the end of the year:—

0 - 4 years of 2,402 children, 1,758 were immunised=73.1%
5 - 15 years of 4,004 children, 3,800 were immunised=94.9%

There were 6,406 children in the area at the end of the year, and, of these 5,558 had been immunised. This gives a percentage of 86.7 which is .9 lower than at the end of 1952.

The number of children who had received a third or boosting injection by the end of the year was 4,869 which equals 88.1% of the total of 5,528 who were due for the dose. Thirty children immunised when under one year of age were not due for further injections until later in 1954. The percentage in 1952 was 87.1

In addition, out of a total of 4,514 who were, or shortly would be due for a fourth injection 3,182 children had received it. This is equal to 70.5% or 6.9% higher than last year.

The following table gives the number of injections given during the year, and also shows the places where the immunisings were carried out:—

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Total
C.W.C. & Nurseries	50	41	34	11	1	137
Homes	312	302	373	236	—	1223
Surgeries	110	100	49	41	35	335
Schools	13	—	37	205	162	417
Totals:	485	443	493	493	198	2112

The following table is given as a matter of interest. It shows the position of immunisation yearly from 1939 to 1953, and also shows the number immunised, together with the number of consents and refusals. At the foot of the table a summary gives the figures under five and from five to fifteen years. The table also shows the year the last injection was given from 1939 to 1953. In most cases the last injection was a boosting dose, but there are a number included who have only had the two initial doses:—

Birth of Year	Fifth	Fourth	Third	1st & 2nd	Total Imm.	Con-sent	To be visited	Re-fused	Total not Imm.	Total Child-ren
1953	—	—	—	30	30	102	349	7	458	488
1952	—	—	34	353	387	44	5	32	81	468
1951	—	—	321	115	436	6	—	31	37	473
1950	—	—	392	46	438	3	1	29	33	471
1949	—	82	424	43	467	9	1	25	35	502
1948	—	276	404	18	422	6	2	25	33	455
1947	—	369	491	16	507	4	—	27	31	538
1946	—	382	489	10	499	1	1	17	19	518
1945	3	302	356	9	365	2	—	22	24	389
1944	2	335	384	11	395	1	—	21	22	417
1943	74	283	325	7	332	—	—	18	18	350
1942	196	302	329	7	336	—	—	13	13	349
1941	201	274	293	7	300	1	—	19	20	320
1940	207	273	295	8	303	—	—	13	13	316
1939	174	304	332	9	341	—	—	11	11	352
Total	857	3182	4869	689	5558	179	359	310	848	6406
0- 4	—	82	1171	587	1758	164	356	124	644	2402
5-15	857	3100	3698	102	3800	15	3	186	204	4004
Total	857	3182	4869	689	5558	179	359	310	848	6406

The Nursery, Tame Street, Haverton Hill

The health of the children in the Nursery has remained good throughout the year. Children with rickets have been much improved by their stay in the Nursery and, in some cases completely recovered.

The children attending the Nursery have free medical attention, good food and a good grounding for starting at school. The majority of the children who commence school with a nursery training invariably miss the first class as they have already learned to sit quietly and to do all that which is normally taught during the first few months at school.

The reduced attendances are due to the alteration in the scale of charges. Some children, however, are admitted free in necessitous cases.

A table showing the attendances is given below:—

Month	Days open	Total attendances	Daily average	Daily maximum
January	20	241	12	14
February	20	194	9.7	12
March	22	151	6.9	8
April	20	149	7.4	8
May	20	174	8.7	10
June	20	173	8.6	9
July	22	184	8.4	10
August	19	250	13.2	15
September	22	307	13.9	17
October	22	287	13.3	14
November	21	295	14	16
December	21	262	12.5	14

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1953.

Council Offices,
Haverton Hill,
July, 1954.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit herewith my Twenty-eighth Annual Report on the sanitary circumstances of your area.

Routine work continues to be the main concern of the department, with attention given to all aspects of sanitation. Much is being said at the present time about the organised kind of Health Education, but, important as this may be, it is true to say that contact with all classes of people in our daily work is a more positive and useful form of Health Education. Moreover, this has been continuously going on since the inception of the " Sanitary Idea."

With regard to housing conditions, improvements have been effected by repair work, and demolition of the remaining houses in the Ash, Oak and Elm Streets clearance area and also of individual insanitary houses. A further clearance area has been submitted for approval.

Smoke abatement, being of major importance, has received considerable attention, and there is increasing interest in the work of the Tees-side Smoke Abatement Committee.

New legislation of considerable importance is likely to appear, dealing with housing repairs, food and drugs and welfare conditions in shops and offices.

Concluding, I wish to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, who have shown a lively interest in all matters affecting health and environmental hygiene. Indeed, there has been a welcome return to the pre-war practice of devoting a full evening to this Committee, instead of sharing an evening with another Committee. My report would be incomplete without taking the opportunity of thanking the members of my staff for their willing help and co-operation, which is greatly appreciated.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,
A. H. RUSHWORTH,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND OTHER DETAILS

Bakehouses	26
Butchers "making up" places	54
Complaints investigated	389
Dairies and Milkshops	5
Drains tested or inspected	53
Dwellinghouses under Infectious Diseases	101
Dwellinghouses under Public Health Act	202
Factories	9
Fried Fish Shops	2
Interviews	203
Licensed Premises	2
Meat and Other Foods	181
Miscellaneous housing visits	61
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	45
Offensive accumulations	5
Outworkers	1
Overcrowding	76
Premises under notice	486
Public Baths	21
Public Conveniences	1
Rats and Mice	18
Refuse Collection	157
Refuse Disposal	121
Restaurants and canteens	6
Samples of Public Baths water obtained	4
Schools	2
Shops	41
Smoke observations	915
Stables and piggeries	6
Tents, vans and sheds	48
Theatres and places of entertainment	1
Verminous and dirty premises	31
Water samples obtained	8
Water supply	23
Works in progress	87
Enquiries into suspected food poisoning outbreaks ...	4

NUMBER AND TYPE OF NOTICES

Informal notices served	388
Informal notices complied with	367
Informal notices outstanding from previous year complied with	33
Statutory notices served	15
Statutory notices complied with	3
Statutory notices complied with from previous year...	1

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED

HOUSES

Defective roofs	26
„ eavesgutters and fallpipes	17
„ plasterwork	11
„ ceilings	3
„ floors	8
„ sink waste pipes	6
„ water pipes and water taps	7
„ doors	7
„ window frames	9
„ cords to windows	5
„ chimneys	2
„ wash boilers	1
„ sinks	1
„ walls	22
„ cisterns	3
Rising Dampness	4

WATER CLOSETS

Defective water pipes	4
„ cisterns	3
„ pedestals	1
„ ceilings	2
„ roofs	1
„ eavesgutters	1

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Dustbins provided or renewed	531
Blocked drains and sink waste pipes cleared	208
Verminous premises disinfested	42
Books disinfected	74
Inspection covers renewed	2

HOUSING

Great strides have been made in the erection of new houses as 467 Council houses and 36 private houses were completed during the year. This is a total of 503 against 227 for last year. The waiting list of applicants is slightly higher at 1,976 than a year ago, but this is probably due to the fact that approximately 25% of applications are from outside the area. Demolition of the remaining houses in the Ash, Oak and Elm Streets area completed this clearance scheme. Towards the year end Cottage Street, Haverton Hill was reported as a slum clearance area. This includes 15 houses and has been submitted for approval. Individual insanitary houses have been dealt with under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 and repairs and improvements effected in many cases.

HOUSING STATISTICS

A. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year.

1. (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) 56

   (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 257

2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 21

   (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 55

3. Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 13

4. Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the previous sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 43

B. Remedy of defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 74

C. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs —

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices —

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 2

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(i) By owners ... ... —

(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners 2

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

  (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... 12

  (2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 1

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

  (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 1

  (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ... —

D. Housing Act, 1936 — Part IV — Overcrowding

As mentioned in last year's report details obtained from the overcrowding survey have been reviewed at six monthly periods, and it is pleasing to record that the overcrowding list is being substantially reduced. Of the 92 cases found at the survey, 65 have been decrowded, which indicates that overcrowding is not a serious problem in the area.

WATER

Water is of good quality, soft and unrestricted in quantity throughout the area. It is supplied by the Tees Valley Water Board and the Engineer and Manager has kindly supplied details of precautions taken to safeguard the supply. Eight samples of raw water were examined per month. The treated water is tested as it leaves the works, and at points in the distribution area. More than 40 samples per month taken for bacteriological examination showed the water to be of highly satisfactory purity. The water has no plumbo-solvent action and purification is by slow sand filtration followed by treatment with ammonia and chlorine. Water which has been standing in open service reservoirs is also treated with ammonia and chlorine before passing into supply.

The whole of the Urban District is now supplied from the Lartington Gravitation Supply and there has been no water derived from the River Tees.

The result of the bacteriological examination is summarised below:—

	Ave.	Max.	Min.
Colony count per ml. at 37°C. after 1 day ...	4	12	Nil
Colony count per ml. at 37°C. after 2 days...	6	17	1
Colony count per ml. at 20°C. after 3 days...	4	13	Nil
Percentage of samples giving Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml.			1.0
Percentage of samples giving B. Coli (Type 1) per 100 ml.			0.5

A check sample obtained for chemical, miroscopical and bacteriological examination was found to be of good and wholesome quality. The sample gave .40 degrees of temporary hardness and 4.80 degreed of permanent hardness, making a total hardness of 5.2 degrees, in parts per 100,000.

On examination, a supply to five isolated cottages was found to be polluted. The supply is from a deep borehole, and enquiries proved the storage facilities to be defective. After certain repair works and the installation of an automatic chlorinator, the supply proved to be satisfactory. As an additional precaution a new pump is to be fitted to the borehole.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The greater part of the sewage is discharged untreated into the tidal reaches of the river Tees. The new estates north of Billingham Station, and Wolviston, discharge into disposal works where partial treatment is carried out and the effluent discharged into Greatham Creek.

Schemes for the re-sewering of Cowpen Bewley village proved to be very costly and the matter is still under consideration.

During the year the East, West, Tees Salt and Furness pumping stations have been thoroughly overhauled to restore output and prevent overloading of cables. The Furness station has been provided with an independent supply of electricity as a further safeguard, and the East outfall extended into a deep water channel to prevent silting up.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The number and type of conveniences attached to private houses and shops is given below:—

Privies	35
Water Closets	7,236

The conversion of privy middens at Cowpen Bewley depends on the sewer problem being solved.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Detailed reports on refuse collection and disposal and the salvage of waste materials are attached to this report.

BAKEHOUSES.

The five small bakehouses have been inspected occasionally and found to be satisfactory.

SHOPS

The number of shops has increased slightly to 200, which can be classed as 150 food and 50 non-food shops. Food shops comprise the following:— ...

Fried Fish and Chips	16
Wet Fish	4
Grocers and General Dealers	61
Butchers	18
Greengrocers	14
Bread and Cakes	9
Sweets, etc	28

A most imposing block of 25 shops in the new town centre is nearing completion, which will have considerable amenity value when occupied. With few exceptions, shops are relatively small in size and well conducted. From many observations, closing hours are adhered to, in fact, most shops close between 5 to 6 p.m.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades in the area.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

A. Milk

Practically the whole of the milk supply is pasteurised and is processed outside the area by two Co-operative Societies and two private firms. Supervision can best be maintained in the appropriate area.

The following licenses have been granted:—

"Tuberculin Tested"	2
"Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)"	4
"Pasteurised"	13
"Sterilised"	19

The following number of persons and premises have been registered by the local authority.

Register of premises used as dairies	3
Register of retail purveyors of milk	16

B. Meat and Other Foods

There has been no change in slaughtering arrangements and rationing of meat. Slaughtering is centralised at Stockton and distribution is by an insulated metal container on a lorry. Handling by this method leaves much to be desired, but there are signs that rationing will be ended in the near future. Each butcher will then have more control over his business than for some years past.

Preparation, storage and handling of foodstuffs has been given attention, and it can be said that hygiene is quite good. The need for washing facilities is more appreciated and improved refrigeration is noticeable.

Inquiries were made and ten specimens obtained regarding four minor cases of food poisoning, but the source of infection was not discovered.

The following is a list of condemned foodstuffs:—

Miscellaneous Foodstuffs ...	769 tins
Miscellaneous Foodstuffs ...	70 pkts.
Bacon	49 lb.
Pressed Beef, etc.	12 lb.
Sausage	19½lb.
Jam, etc.	103 jars
Fruit, etc.	20 jars
Cheese	10½lb.
Fats	93 lb.
Biscuits	129 lb.
Flour	67 lb.

C. Adulteration

28 samples of foodstuffs submitted to the Public Analyst were of genuine quality.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

The Public Baths owned by the Council provide very excellent facilities for swimming, slipper, brine and foam baths, and the following attendance figures indicate how they have been used.

	1952	**1953**
General Public	64,125	61,666
Use of Slipper Baths	1,358	1,659
Brine Baths	275	159
Private Sessions	1,307	1,656
Foam Baths	116	57

Water in the swimming pool is filtered in a high pressure system using alum, soda and chlorine. The following is a typical analysis of a sample taken during the summer after a heavy bathing load.

Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 37°C. after 72 hours	540 per ml.
Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 20/22°C. after 72 hours ...	9 per ml.
Presumptive B. Coli Test @ 37°C. after 72 hours	Negative in 100 ml.
Clostridium Welchii Test @ 44°C. ...	Negative.
Residual Chlorine	0.5 p.p.m.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Once more the opportunity occurs to state that apart from one particular area the urban district is relatively free from industrial atmospheric pollution. Given certain weather conditions including a S.W. wind, conditions in the affected area are intolerable, and short of rehousing the people concerned, one can see little hope of a substantial improvement in living conditions. The Minister of Housing and Local Government has not yet given his decision on the County Development plan which included a suggestion to depopulate part of this area.

The usual careful attention has been given to the problem by constant observation of actual conditions and regular visits to certain works. When unusual conditions occurred the appropriate Plant Manager was immediately contacted, with very good results. Also, regular discussions are held with chief officials on general policy. These contacts are greatly appreciated and the good relationship which exists is of considerable benefit to efforts which seek constantly to improve conditions.

The Public Health Committee is kept informed on the problem by monthly reports and details from eleven standard deposit gauges and four sulphur dioxide recorders. On one occasion Members of the Council visited the works to meet officials and inspect certain plants involved.

Data obtained by each of the standard deposit gauges from the time observations were commenced is given and the sites are classed either industrial, semi-industrial or residential. An overall picture of pollution can now be seen and the difference between industrial and residential is clearly apparent. The long or full analysis carried out at three monthly periods confirms that the heavy deposits are from industrial sources, and that pollution in the residential areas is from the domestic chimney. During 1953 deposits in three industrial areas have increased somewhat but this may be due to weather conditions or wind direction. One gauge was interfered with on three occasions, which would affect the monthly average. During the year the Tees-side Smoke Abatement Committee has continued useful work and a report prepared by the Technical Sub-Committee indicated the various steps taken by each local authority to reduce atmospheric pollution. On the domestic side a mobile exhibition showing modern appliances burning solid smokeless fuels visited each area and aroused considerable interest.

The following is a list of the principal sources of emission with notes thereon.

(1) **Pulverised Fuel Boilers.** There are 17 boilers burning pulverised fuel with a wet washing system of dust and grit removal on 14, and 3 boilers are now equipped with a dry system consisting of cyclones and electrostatic precipitators in conjunction with 300 ft. high chimneys. There is some concern that this method may cause emissions of dust and grit to be deposited at a greater distance from the chimneys, but although the amount of coal consumed in these new boilers is increasing annually, there is as yet no evidence from the deposit gauges to support this view. Indeed, there is a possibility that deposits may decrease as a larger proportion of coal is used in these new and more efficient boilers. Current policy is to shut down some of the older boilers according to steam requirements.

(2) **Chain Grate Boilers.** These boilers are now shut down.

(3) **Cement Works.** During the year approximately 20,000 tons of dust were removed by a combination of cyclones and electrostatic precipitators. One precipitator is in the process of being completely rebuilt, and a new chimney stack 250 ft. high is to be built. These measures will still further improve dust removal efficiencies.

(4) **Coke Oven Plant.** There is unavoidable nuisance from this type of plant, but emissions are controlled as much as possible.

(5) **Water Gas Plant.** Considerable attention has been given to this plant, as it is a source of more nuisance than is generally supposed. Each generator is fitted with a cyclone of doubtful efficiency and research work is being carried out with a view to improving their efficiency.

(6) **C.C.F. Plant.** Large volumes of water vapour continue to be emitted from this plant, and the new driers have not noticeably reduced the emissions. With certain weather conditions these emissions are the cause of some local fog but it is believed that there is no appreciable deposit therefrom.

(7) **Nitro Chalk Plant.** Emissions have been well controlled.

(8) **Anhydrite Dust.** Emissions have been well controlled.

(9) **Amines Plant.** During the year there has been little cause for serious complaint concerning this plant. Every effort has been made to control emissions and the close liaison which exists between the plant management and myself has been of considerable value in tracing isolated complaints.

(10) **Sulphuric Acid Plant.** A new scrubber unit has been completed and put into service. Although the visible effect has not been quite so good as was expected the emissions have been reduced somewhat and acid emissions controlled to a reasonable degree.

(11) **Salt Works.** Emission of black smoke has ceased, due to the adoption of a new kind of works process.

(12) **Paint Pigment Drying Kilns.** Dense white fumes are emitted from this source, and, at times, contain an objectionable amount of acid. Fitting an additional electrostatic precipitator and larger fans has made a considerable improvement.

(13) **Electricity Power Stations.** A new power station has recently been completed and large quantities of pulverised fuel are consumed. Modern electrostatic precipitators are fitted to remove dust and grit. This apparatus is most efficient, judged by the appearance of the chimney stacks.

An adjoining older station at times of pressure emits some smoke, also dust and grit removal is not so efficient.

STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES

STATEMENT OF THE TOTALS AND MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR THE YEARS 1947 - 1953.

Site of Gauge	No. of months	Year	Total Solids collected (Tons per sq. ml)		Rainfall (Inches)	
			Total	Average	Total	Average
Crawford's Shop (Industrial)	4	1947	1039.89	259.77	4.665	1.166
	12	1948	2628.57	219.05	19.438	1.62
	12	1949	1896.49	158.04	14.096	1.17
	11	1950	1615.49	146.86	24.590	2.23
	10	1951	1843.10	184.54	24.79	2.25
	11	1952	1304.99	118.63	16.155	1.468
	9	1953	1300.72	144.52	9.637	1.07
Council Offices (Industrial)	3	1947	226.21	88.73	4.093	1.364
	12	1948	1170.73	97.56	19.688	1.64
	12	1949	1127.76	82.06	14.5316	1.21
	11	1950	918.16	83.47	24.238	2.2
	11	1951	951.92	86.54	27.585	2.5
	10	1952	750.58	75.05	12.403	1.24
	12	1953	1013.84	84.49	15.353	1.28
23 Seaton Terrace (Semi-Industrial)	4	1947	287.20	71.8	5.479	1.369
	12	1948	849.67	70.8	21.283	1.773
	12	1949	524.41	43.7	14.381	1.2
	12	1950	555.63	46.3	25.011	2.08
	11	1951	565.01	51.36	22.697	2.06
	12	1952	676.27	56.35	19.876	1.656
	12	1953	619.12	51.6	15.353	1.28
32 Malvern Road (Residential)	10	1948	117.29	11.73	18.040	1.804
	12	1949	108.67	9.05	16.148	1.34
	12	1950	128.71	10.72	29.423	2.45
	11	1951	146.38	13.3	32.34	2.69
	12	1952	132.95	11.08	23.6	2.0
	12	1953	118.67	9.89	19.77	1.65
4 Cambridge Terrace (Semi-Industrial)	4	1947	196.09	49.02	4.594	1.148
	12	1948	542.85	45.24	20.219	1.685
	12	1949	491.75	40.98	15.055	1.25
	12	1950	508.09	42.34	27.346	2.28
	11	1951	444.78	40.43	28.077	2.34
	10	1952	512.14	51.21	20.46	2.04
	12	1953	694.82	57.9	16.817	1.4
38 Rydal Avenue (Semi-Industrial)	10	1949	169.38	16.93	15.450	1.54
	12	1950	233.83	19.48	28.360	2.36
	12	1951	262.69	21.89	29.505	2.45
	11	1952	236.05	21.46	21.13	1.92
The Vicarage, Haverton Hill (Industrial)	10	1949	733.51	73.35	14.097	1.4
	12	1950	1001.95	83.49	26.313	2.2
	12	1951	988.04	82.34	27.403	2.28
	12	1952	904.76	75.39	21.366	1.78
	12	1953	1105.73	92.14	16.738	1.39
Cowpen Bewley Crossing (Residential)	12	1951	179.20	14.93	23.901	1.99
	11	1952	156.40	14.22	15.92	1.44
	12	1953	146.23	12.19	13.47	1.12
Field 23, N.E. Billingham Station (Residential)	10	1950	109.79	10.97	18.450	1.84
	11	1951	136.77	12.43	22.13	1.84
	12	1952	175.49	14.62	17.955	1.5
	10	1953	131.33	13.13	11.07	1.1
Sandy Lane (Residential)	11	1951	91.20	8.29	24.79	2.25
	9	1952	60.85	6.76	12.80	1.42
Road No. 4, Billingham (Residential)	9	1951	114.03	12.67	19.34	2.15
	11	1952	126.78	11.52	17.33	1.57
	12	1953	140.07	11.67	15.10	1.26
42 Imperial Rd. (Semi-Industrial)	9	1953	144.05	16.0	14.82	1.64

LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS

STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL RESULTS AND MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR THE YEARS 1949-1953

Site of Gauge	No. of months	Year	Expressed as mgms. of $S.O_3$.	
			Total	Average
Council Offices, (Industrial)	10	1949	706.56	70.65
	12	1950	1042.44	86.87
	12	1951	880.08	73.34
	12	1952	628.52	52.37
	12	1953	546.91	45.57
Field No. 23, N.E. Billingham Station (Residential)	12	1950	111.36	9.28
	12	1951	117.060	9.755
	12	1952	93.99	7.83
	12	1953	95.07	7.92
Sandy Lane, (Residential)	6	1951	33.24	5.54
	11	1952	50.69	4.60
	12	1953	56.37	4.7
Road No. 4, Billingham (Residential)	6	1951	45.858	7.643
	12	1952	80.77	6.73
	12	1953	90.61	7.55

WIND RECORDS—S.W. WIND

Year	No. of months	Total %age	Monthly %age
1949	12	420.0	35.0
1950	12	390.0	32.5
1951	12	446.4	37.2
1952	12	440.3	36.7
1953	12	478.4	39.9

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Enquiries were made into all cases of infectious disease and the house disinfected after removal of the patient to hospital. Some 74 library books from infected houses were disinfected before being returned. A free supply of disinfectant is made available at various points in the area.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

There were 42 complaints of this nature concerning 29 Council houses and 13 private houses. The complaints were of a minor character and were dealt with either by D.D.T. or Gammexane.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

This a most useful Act, particularly in helping to keep down the rodent population. To carry out the requirements of the Act the services of a Rodent Operator are shared jointly with a neighbouring authority. Reservoirs of infestation are dealt with by methods recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and small infestations are thereby prevented. Householders also appreciate the help and advice available, when troubled in this way. Work consists chiefly of dealing with complaints received and periodic treatment of refuse tips and sewers, which result in many rats and mice being destroyed.

The following is a summary of work carried out :—

Premises visited	213
Inspections made	240
Treatment visits	262
Premises treated	68
Major infestations found (rats)	1
Minor infestations found (rats)	82
Serious infestations found (mice)	8
Sewer treatments	3
Manholes prebaited	176
Manholes poison takes	13

ANNUAL REPORT
ON REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL
FOR THE YEAR 1953/54

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit herewith my Twenty-third Annual report on the collection and disposal of household refuse for the year ended 31st March, 1954. In Appendix II a separate report on the salvage of waste materials is given. The object of the service is to give an efficient once weekly collection of refuse with a hygienic method of disposal at an economic cost. The following report gives the usual details under appropriate headings.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,
A. H. RUSHWORTH,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

MANUAL LABOUR

The number of men employed and the nature of their employment is as follows:—

Foreman	1
Mechanic	1
Refuse Collection and Salvage of Waste Materials	17
Refuse Disposal	1
Drivers	4
	24

The labour force has remained steady with few changes in personnel. The following table shows the amount of time lost by sickness and absenteeism with actual cost to the Council after deducting National Health benefits.

Sick Pay		Absence
Days	Amount	Days
311	£254 12 10	38
(384)	(£276 10 3)	(47)

It is pleasing to note a further reduction in these figures.

Wages account for 75% of the total cost of the service.

VEHICLES

Proper maintenance of vehicles is now well established and is having a marked bearing on service efficiency generally. It will be appreciated that when a machine is out of order considerable loss of man hours can occur if loaders are not kept employed. The new vehicle delivered last year has helped to improve conditions and by having a spare vehicle it has been possible to give regular maintenance, whilst two machines have been repainted in light colour, giving them a more bright and attractive appearance. The usual details are given in the following tables with the previous year included in brackets for comparison.

RELIABILITY

Vehicle	Possible No. of hours	No. of hours lost for repairs	Percentage of hours worked
No. 3	1570 (2162)	113 (207)	92.8 (90.5)
No. 4	1710 (2122)	250 (211)	85.4 (90.1)
No. 5	1912 (2055)	156 (110)	91.74 (94.7)
No. 6	2228 (2254)	163 (43)	92.7 (98.1)
No. 7	2221 (390)	36 (44)	98.4 (88.7)
Dozer	1990 (1568)	58 (68)	97.1 (95.7)

RUNNING COSTS

Vehicle	Total Cost	Driver's Wages	Insurances and Licences	Petrol/Oil and T.V.O.	Maintenance and Repairs	Equipment Etc.
No. 3	606 14 8 (762 9 4)	315 18 10 (331 0 10)	54 5 6 (45 10 0)	129 17 10 (175 2 4)	97 15 3 (202 8 5)	8 17 3 (8 7 9)
No. 4	690 4 5 (753 16 1)	307 4 10 (364 16 9)	54 0 6 (45 10 0)	138 0 7 (188 14 7)	182 1 3 (146 7 0)	8 17 3 (8 7 9)
No. 5	645 19 0 (751 4 8)	312 3 5 (352 2 2)	54 5 6 (45 10 0)	146 18 3 (214 10 0)	123 14 7 (130 14 9)	8 17 3 (8 7 9)
No. 6	806 5 0 (786 12 3)	378 13 7 (388 0 7)	82 19 4 (72 13 8)	224 6 1 (250 17 7)	111 8 9 (66 12 8)	8 17 3 (8 7 9)
No. 7	734 8 11 (217 8 2)	402 7 10 (66 6 8)	96 3 11 (99 2 8)	197 16 5 (37 5 0)	29 3 6 (14 13 10)	8 17 3 — — —
Muledozer	832 10 10 (445 8 5)	252 9 0 (198 10 3)	6 0 0 (6 13 0)	85 18 7 (91 11 2)	479 6 0 (140 19 3)	8 17 3 (7 14 9)

Nos. 4, 5 and 6 — complete repaint. Muledozer — fitted with new tracks.

NUMBER AND WEIGHT OF LOADS REMOVED AND MILES PER LOAD AND PETROL CONSUMPTION

Vehicle	No. of Loads	Weight per Load	Total Weight	Mileage	Petrol	Miles per Gallon	Miles per Load
Salvage		T. C.	TONS 294		GALLS		
No. 3	343	2 15	943.25	2593	606	4.27	7.5
	(500)	,,	(1375)	(3635)	(786)	(4.6)	(7.3)
No. 4	461	2 10	1152.5	3325	622	5.34	7.21
	(591)	,,	(1477.5)	(3904)	(849)	(4.6)	(6.6)
No. 5	523	2 10	1307.5	3373	651	5.18	6.44
	(631)	,,	(1577.5)	(3735)	(940)	(3.97)	(5.9)
No. 6	473	3 0	1419	4062	1062	3.8	8.58
	(515)	,,	(1545)	(4409)	(1119)	(3.9)	(8.5)
No. 7	534	3 0	1602	3776	968	3.9	7.07
	(73)	,,	(219)	(558)	(158)	(3.5)	(7.6)
	2334		6718.25		3909		
	(2310)		(6194)		(3852)		

REFUSE AND SALVAGE COLLECTION

A regular weekly collection is now being given which includes shop refuse. In view of the decline in salvage, payment for shop refuse had to be reconsidered and a scheme has been adopted whereby trade refuse is charged at the rate of 30/-d. per annum for 1 bin with extra bins on a pro rata scale. This scheme will eliminate a lot of detail work by collectors and office staff, and should be more convenient for traders also. Reference is made in a separate salvage report to the increasing demand for waste paper. The restriction on output has been withdrawn and the mills are asking for increased quantities at slightly higher prices. These factors will help to make salvage more attractive.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

All refuse has been disposed of by controlled tipping, which is really a sound method of land reclamation as waste land is brought into cultivation. The Sandy Lane tip will not last for any appreciable time and the question of finding other sites has received considerable attention. At the moment the most likely site is a disused sand pit at Wolviston which is estimated to last approximately 5 years. Afterwards, it may not be easy to find suitable sites within reasonable distance of housing estates.

NUMBER AND TYPE OF RECEPTACLES

Dust Bins	7,183
Privies	35
Ashpits	4

COST

Costing and efficiency are closely allied. A copy of the model form of Public Cleansing Costing Returns as suggested by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government is given in Appendix I. Compared with last year, net cost has increased only by £408 which indicates greater efficiency as collections are more regular, wages have increased and there are 513 additional premises. Unit costs confirm this as the net cost per 1,000 premises has been reduced by £60.

APPENDIX I

PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTING RETURN.

Item	Particulars 1	Collection 2	Disposal 3	Totals 4
		£	£	£
	REVENUE ACCOUNT.			
1	GROSS EXPENDITURE :			
	(i) Labour	6,055	1,079	7,134
	(ii) Transport	4,485	661	5,146
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	50	20	70
	(iv) Other items (including £— paid to other local authorities)	358	22	380
	(v) Total gross expenditure	10,948	1,782	12,730
2	GROSS INCOME (including £574 received from other local authorities)	639	1,035	1,674
3	NET COST	10,309	747	11,056
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	UNIT COSTS.			
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only	18 0	3 3	21 3
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	13 4	2 0	15 4
7	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	30 8	2 3	32 11
		£	£	£
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	422	30	452
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	1,455	105	1,560

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Item	Particulars	
10	Area (statute acres)—land and inland water	10,668 acres.
11	Population at 30th June, 1953	24,440 persons.
12	Total refuse collected (tons). Indicate whether A, E or T.	E. 6,718 tons.
13	Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day	15 cwts.
14	Number of premises from which refuse is collected	7,086 premises.
15	Average haul (miles) by collection vehicle to disposal points	2 miles.
16	Frequency of collection	Weekly.
17	Kerbside collection, if practised, expressed as estimated percentage of total collection	Nil.
18	Total refuse disposed of (tons)	6,718 tons.
19	Method of disposal :	**Percentage.**
	Controlled tipping	100.

20 Salvage and Trade Refuse. Analysis of income and tonnage :

	Income (included in Item 2)	Tonnage Collected
Salvage :	£	tons
(a) Kitchen Waste.	574	149
(b) Scrap Metal	21	5
(c) Waste Paper	956	137
(d) Other Salvage	47	3
Trade Refuse :	31	62

APPENDIX II—SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIALS.

For the year ended the 31st March, 1954.

EXPENDITURE	1953/54	1952/53
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wages Etc:—		
Wages, holiday pay, sick pay, superannuation and insurance ...	775 16 1	856 0 11
Payment to Contractor for collection of Kitchen Waste	357 0 0	371 0 0
Bonus	246 9 7	403 16 2
	1,379 5 8	1,630 17 1
Working Expenses:		
Baling Wire ...	13 1 11	13 16 0
Hut	1 4 0	— — —
Clothing	— — —	9 8 3
On Cost	— — —	9 16 7
	14 5 11	33 0 10
Total Expended ...	1,393 11 7	1,663 17 11
Balance— Profit	204 10 1	242 17 0
	1,598 1 8	1,906 14 11

INCOME	1953/54		1952/53	
	T C Q LB.	£ s. d.	T C Q LB.	£ s. d.
Waste Paper :—				
Mixed Paper ...	105 6 — 12	684 10 0	146 1 — —	1,167 11 5
Fibreboard ...	28 6 — —	246 5 2	7 3 — 8	68 4 2
Books	2 — — —	9 10 6	4 10 — —	27 15 2
Newspapers ...	1 13 — 16	16 2 7	2 19 — 20	34 18 6
Amended Charge Note				12 4
	137 5 1 —	956 8 3	160 13 1 —	1,299 1 7
Kitchen Waste ...	149 7 — —	574 2 4	157 1 — —	526 — 6
Rags, etc.	2 11 — —	47 2 0	3 8 1 —	60 10 6
Matting	— — — —	— — —	— 14 1 —	2 2 9
Bagging	— — — —	— — —	— 6 — —	1 19 0
	2 11 — —	47 2 0	4 8 2 —	64 12 3
Non-ferrous Metals	— 6 3 —	13 10 0	— 6 — 14	12 5 0
Scrap Iron	4 12 3 —	6 19 1	3 3 3 —	4 15 7
	294 2 3 —	1,598 1 8	325 12 2 14	1,906 14 11

The above is a statement of expenditure and income on the collection of waste materials for the year ended 31st March, 1954, with the previous year's figures given for comparison. The overall position is much the same as last year with markets becoming more stabilised. A demand for more paper is becoming evident and the price of this commodity has increased slightly. This is a healthy sign, as paper is the principal reason for continuing salvage work. Collection of kitchen waste has now ceased, as the direction issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has been withdrawn. It was considered that private collectors would be able to give an efficient service. Other salvage items consist of rags and metals which are in reasonable demand.

Regarding costs; income is decreased but so is expenditure and on balance a small profit is shown.

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